

Appendix 1: Regulatory Impact Summary Table*

Fiscal Costs	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
State Government	\$5,760,600	\$50,000	\$50,000
Local Government	\$0	\$0	\$0
Small Businesses	\$0	\$0	\$0
Non-Small Businesses	\$90,565,690	\$415,000	\$415,000
Other Person	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Fiscal Costs:	\$96,326,290	\$465,000	\$465,000
Fiscal Benefits			
State Government	\$0	\$0	\$0
Local Government	\$0	\$0	\$0
Small Businesses	\$0	\$0	\$0
Non-Small Businesses	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Persons	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Fiscal Benefits:	\$0	\$0	\$0
Net Fiscal Benefits:	-\$96,326,290	-\$465,000	-\$465,000

*This table only includes fiscal impacts that could be measured. If there are inestimable fiscal impacts, they will not be included in this table. Inestimable impacts for State Government, Local Government, Small Businesses and Other Persons are described in the narrative. Inestimable impacts for Non-Small Businesses are described in Appendix 2.

Appendix 2: Regulatory Impact to Non-Small Businesses

For a complete listing of NAICS codes used in this analysis, please contact the agency. There are ten companies operating in Utah that will incur costs necessary to comply with the amendments to the Utah State Implementation Plan, Emission Limits and Operating Practices, Section IX, Part H. These businesses will experience a fiscal cost associated with the installation or replacement of equipment that meets or exceeds Best Available Control Technology (BACT). BACT is required in serious nonattainment areas by Federal law. Although the entirety of the fiscal impact is reported in 2019, it is possible that upgrades may take until 2024 to complete. It is the agency's belief that a majority of upgrades or replacements will be completed by the end of 2019. The costs of upgrades or replacements vary between \$233,000 and \$28,200,000, depending on each company's individual requirements. Annual stack testing will result in a recurring \$50,000 cost to the State and a recurring \$415,000 cost to non-small businesses.

It is possible that Local and State Governments could incur a fiscal benefit due to increase air quality and its relation the overall health of affected residents. These benefits would be a result of reductions in subsidized medical coverage to residents suffering

from medical conditions connected to air quality. Any qualitative information that would provide estimates of the total benefits will not be known until after the upgrades or replacements of equipment at industrial sites are installed. Therefore, any benefit analysis towards the local and state governments is inestimable at this time.

The Executive Director of the Department of Environmental Quality, Alan Matheson, has reviewed and approved this fiscal analysis.

****"Non-small business" means a business employing 50 or more persons; "small business" means a business employing fewer than 50 persons.**

R307. Environmental Quality, Air Quality.

R307-110. General Requirements: State Implementation Plan.

R307-110-17. Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part H, Emission Limits.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part H, Emission Limits and Operating Practices, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on ~~[December 7]~~January 2, 201~~6~~9, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

KEY: air pollution, PM10, PM2.5, ozone

Date of Enactment or Last Substantive Amendment: ~~[December 8, 2016]~~2019

Notice of Continuation: January 27, 2017

Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 19-2-104